



—For President—
General Zachary Taylor.

"Between my government and a foreign nation,
I never ask a question: MY GOVERNMENT
IS ALWAYS RIGHT."—Gen. Taylor.

FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1847.

The war news and the proceedings
the public meeting held in this place last
Saturday, crowd out several articles intended
for to-day's paper.

MEETING POSTPONED.—The meeting to
appoint delegates to the Northern Missouri
Rail Road Convention, and Western River
and Harbor Convention, which was ad-
journd to last Saturday, was again ad-
journd to the first Monday in next month.
This second adjournment was necessary,
in consequence of the committee who was
appointed to report the sense of the com-
munity, being unable to agree upon a report.

MORE TROOPS WANTED.

The editor of the Republican has seen
official papers which leave no doubt that
the Governor of Missouri has been called
upon for another regiment of mounted vol-
unteers, to serve during the war with
Mexico. The order to this effect will, no
doubt, be immediately forthcoming from
the Governor; and if his Excellency does
not undertake to give all the offices to fa-
vorites, by authorizing them to raise com-
panies, on condition that they are elected
to command, there will be no difficulty in
getting the men.

A part of the regiment, it is understood,
and if necessary the whole, are to be em-
ployed in establishing forts on the route
to Oregon. The residue, if not thus em-
ployed, will be sent to Santa Fe. The
place of rendezvous is to be designated by
the Governor, regard being had to the fa-
cilities of transportation to the places of
destination.

In our paper of to-day will be found
a full account of the surrender of the city
of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan
d'Ulloa. We have nothing of interest from
that place, later than will be found in this
account. There is important news it will
be seen, however, from other parts of Mex-
ico—all of which, we think, has a tendency
to early peace. The Mexicans surely
will not be so blind to their own interests
as to hold out longer. We think Santa
Anna, as soon as he gets control of the
Government, and quiets the rebellions at
home, will be in favor of a speedy cessa-
tion of hostilities.

Old "Rough and Ready" is spoken
of for the Presidency, by many of the
most distinguished journals of the east.—
The south and west are for him with great
unanimity. Nothing but his own flat refu-
sal, (Providence sparing his life) can keep
him out of the chair now so inefficiently
filled.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The whigs
have achieved a decided victory in Con-
necticut. It is thought they have elected
the whole Congressional delegation. The
Legislature shows a gain in the House of
Representatives. Senate, same as last year.

WIND SHIP.—The Independence (Mo)
Expositor says: Mr. THOMAS, the gentle-
man who has been engaged for some time
past, in building a wagon to go by wind and
sail, as a ship, has, we understand, nearly
completed his undertaking, and will make
a trip some hundred or two miles out, in
a short time. He has engaged the ser-
vices of a regular sea captain, we are in-
formed, who is a gentleman of much tal-
ent. He has dubbed it the "Wind Ship"—
it carries one hundred square yards of sail.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.—We refer the
reader to the official dispatches of General
Taylor, in another column, in reference to
the battle of Buena Vista. It may be nec-
essary, in explanation of the last one—as
we have not published all his dispatches—
to remark, that Gen. Taylor had been ad-
vised by Gen. Scott, to evacuate Saltillo,
and fall back on Monterey. He wrote to
the Department at Washington, stating
that he deemed it all important not only
to hold possession of Saltillo, but also to take
up his position some distance in front of
that place—where the battle was actually
fought. If he had fallen back on Monte-
rey, the result might, and most probably
would, have been very different.

If General Taylor had been properly
supported by the Government in the outset,
and left unembarrassed by orders from
those who knew nothing of the situation
of affairs, we entertain not a shadow of a
doubt, but that peace would have been con-
cluded ere this.

The Era and Union, arrive at this
office just one mail behind their time.
Why is it?

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CITI-
ZENS OF HOWARD COUNTY.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of
the citizens of Howard county was held in
the Court House, on Saturday, the 10th
instant.

The meeting was organized by the elec-
tion of GERARD ROBINSON, Esq.,
Chairman, and CLARK H. GREEN, Sec-
retary.

At the request of the Chairman, Gen.
John Wilson explained the object of the
meeting; and on his motion, that a com-
mittee be appointed to draft a preamble
and resolutions, the Chairman appointed
the following gentlemen to compose said
committee, viz:

John Wilson, Roland Hughes, John B.
Clark, Samuel C. Major, John T. Cleveland,
John Harvey, Federal Walker, Joseph
Cooper, and John Estill.

The committee retired, and after a short
absence, made a report, which was dis-
cussed, abridged, and unanimously adopted,
as follows:—

Your committee beg leave to report, that in
discharge of the duty assigned them, they sup-
pose that action, rather than words, will meet
with the approbation of this meeting; and con-
sequently, they propose only to call their atten-
tion to a few general topics of political discus-
sion, understanding as they do, that it is consid-
ered time to agitate the question, *Who shall be
our next President?* This question is vastly
more important than it has usually been; and
therefore your committee believe that the earlier
the matter is presented to the people, for investi-
gation, the better.

It is notorious, that the present administration
have labored with assiduous diligence, and with a
large degree of success, to change the whole fi-
nancial policy of all previous administrations;—
and which, if finally successful, as your commit-
tee believe, will endanger, if not destroy, many
heretofore fostered interests of this country; while
your committee admit, that it is possible they may
be mistaken, still they honestly entertain the be-
lief, that the results of the Tariff of '46 will prove
disastrous in an eminent degree. They know,
and assert, that when the Tariff of '42 was passed,
that all the important interests of the nation,
were exceedingly depressed, and that its four
years existence gave a prosperity never witnessed
before. But for accidental causes, arising from
the lamentable distress in Europe, calling on us
for all our spare bread stuffs to feed the famishing
poor of lands beyond the sea, so as to create an
unprecedented balance of trade in our favor, it is
confidently believed that the disastrous tendency
of the Tariff of '46 would have already shown
its destructive tendency. While we make these
statements, to show our views on this subject, we
do it with no unkind feelings to those who differ
with us on this important branch of political
economy; we know, however, our free trade
friends in Missouri, have become converts to this
doctrine, under new and very late teachings, and
we look back with some pride to a very recent
period, when we and they held similar opinions,
on this important subject, and we are ready to
allow, that whatever change may have come over
the "spirit of their dream," both act from consen-
suous motives; and as we are to be forced to al-
low the free trade Tariff to stand for two or three
years to come, by which period we hope, that
experience of its results will authorize us to go
over to them, or they to come to us, trusting that
they, as well as ourselves, desire to see carried
into effect that measure which shall produce the
greatest general good to the country. To this
issue, thus made up, we challenge all our free
trade fellow-citizens.

But while we at present are willing thus to
wait for more full development of practical re-
sults of this measure, we turn to other subjects
of equal importance, in condemnation of the present
administration, about which this committee be-
lieve there is scarcely a division of opinion
amongst our fellow citizens of this State, as well
as the whole valley of the Mississippi. We
mean Internal Improvements of a National
Character, in opening post roads and clearing
out obstructions in the rivers and harbors of the
Western Waters; and this has been held by all
previous administrations, to be wise policy as
well as constitutional—but our present President
has obstinately vetoed the usual bills for this pur-
pose; and when he saw that a veto would not
avail, (as at the end of the last session,) he has
"pocketed" a bill to clear the snags out of our
waters, when he knew that if he vetoed it, the
bill would have been passed, notwithstanding his
objections. This practice, at all times, your
committee believe to be highly objectionable, as
well as at variance with the spirit of the constitu-
tion; but when the great important interest of
fourteen out of nineteen millions of people, are
thus forcibly trampled upon by the "one man
power," it becomes intolerable, and if the people
of the valley of the Mississippi intend to con-
tinue free, they must see in their future selections
for that high station that the nominee will carry
out our views, so unanimously held by such a
vast majority of the people of this nation. As it
is, it will be seen that for the next two years, the
"Polk Stalks" in our waters must remain, to
destroy the produce of the people, and from this
source of loss alone, your committee will venture
the assertion, that not less than Five Millions of
Dollars will be taken from the pockets of our
farmers, and cast to the bottom of the angry and
muddy waters of the great father of rivers and
its tributaries, which we all know would be
saved by the judicious expenditure of one-tenth
part of that amount: and why is all this? Not
because the representatives of the nation failed to
do their duty—for they passed the bill; but
simply because Mr. Polk chose to arrogate to
himself the physical power accidentally possessed,
(because the Congress adjourned within ten days
after the bill passed,) to defeat the deliberately
expressed will of the people. We are aware
that most of our friends, the democrats of Mis-
souri, when they voted for Mr. Polk, supposed
him to be friendly to internal improvements—in-
fact they were told so by most of his leading
friends, who have still clung to him after he has
plainly shown that no President has ever been
so hostile to them. We ask them to consider
these matters, and with us, make this a great
question in the coming contest of '48—and to
insure entire success, to this all-important mea-
sure, we invite them to co-operate with us in the
selection of a gentleman for that office who will
be hereafter named, who, amongst the many other
brilliant qualifications which he possesses to en-
able him to fill that office, we guarantee, that he
will aid, instead of defeat, the will of the people
in this particular.

Another matter which we call our fellow-citi-
zens to consider, is the Mexican war, in which
we are unhappily engaged, and which your com-

mittee honestly believe could, and ought to, have
been avoided, by the administration; and if such
is the fact, they are wholly chargeable with the
many thousand valuable lives that have been lost,
and the hundred millions of dollars spent in its
prosecution. The heart sickens at this view of
the case, nor would we have mentioned it, but
because it is due to ourselves and our country,
that we should express our honest convictions.—
But your committee have always believed, that
the war once being begun, ought to have been
prosecuted with the utmost vigor of this powerful
nation; because, in thus bringing the war home
to the heart of the enemy's country, (after we
were once in their country) furnished the most
plausible reason for its speedy determination.—
These are our views, and we believe, the views
of nine-tenths of the people of the United States.
Waiving, then, (out of respect to the
opinions of those of our fellow citizens who differ
with us) the further discussion as to who caused
the war, or made it necessary, for it is time the
parties of this nation (after the long partisan dis-
putes which have violently divided us) should
pay some deference to the opinions of opposing
parties, believing, as your committee do, that gen-
erally, all of us desire the prosperity of the
country, and that our differences arise out of the
different modes of judging of the propriety of this
or the other purpose of the government: we ask,
has the President pursued this war with vigor?
To this we boldly answer, he has not. While
he has for more than a year been clothed with
ample powers to call out men and expend money,
to any wanted extent, yet he has forced our com-
manding Generals to march many hundred miles
into the interior of the enemy's country, with
mere handfuls of men, while thousands of our
fellow citizens were anxious to assemble in the
tented field, and consequently our battles have
been fought, in the entrenchments of the enemy,
and on their own soil, allowing our army one
man to four of the enemy; and while the whole
country feel they are ready to give an univer-
sal shout for the unexampled victories they
have won—for to their honor be it spoken, there
has been no defeat!—yet, at the same time, the
whole land is in mourning, for their fathers, hus-
bands, sons, and brothers, who have been forced
to the cannon's mouth to be slaughtered, (or tar-
nish their honor as soldiers) by the criminal neg-
lect of the President of the United States, who
had the power, and whose duty it was to have
sent more men to aid them in the deadly conflict
which they have so gallantly sustained, even unto
death—and that, too, by the hand of people little
better than assassins. For these things we boldly
arraign the neglect or imbecility of the adminis-
tration; and whilst we give way to those human
sympathies which fill us with unpretended sor-
row, to weep for the cruel exposure and unne-
cessary death of our brave officers and men who
have so fallen; and so covered themselves with
glory, and at the same time filled the country
with mourning, let us speak out in tones of thun-
der, commanding more vigor in the prosecution
of this lamentable war, that it may be speedily
closed with an honorable peace.

It is true our army and its immediate com-
mander, Major General Zachary Taylor, have spread
a lustre around the arms of our beloved country,
which will form the brightest pages of our mili-
tary history, as long as history records our existence
as a nation; and your committee beg leave to
express their opinion that GENERAL TAY-
LOR has, in conducting this war, won for himself
as a Commander, not only the admiration of the
world, but the everlasting gratitude of the people
of this country, which cannot be discharged
without tendering to him the highest office in the
gift of mankind—The Presidency of these United States.

Your committee beg leave further to state, that
it is not alone on account of his military talents,
as displayed in the Mexican war, that they are
brought to the above declaration—for in addition
to this, we refer to his constant humanity exer-
cised toward the enemy, which is now the distin-
guishing mark of modern warfare; and also, to
his dispatches to our government, to which we
appeal as inimitable models of lucid arrangement,
comprehensive brevity and strength, that is
scarcely to be found in the reports of any other
military man in this or any other country; and
therefore, your committee appeal to these, with
pride and confidence, that they show in him a
fitness for every office which requires a compre-
hensive brevity in thought and energy in action
to fulfill its duties—and consequently, with full
confidence, recommend him to our fellow-citizens
of this State—as well as of the whole Union—
AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE NEXT
PRESIDENCY.

Resolved, That we advise our friends in all our
sister counties to come at once to the rescue of
old "Rough and Ready," by holding similar
meetings.

Resolved, That we recommend the holding of
a State Convention for the appointment of De-
legates to a National Convention, and transacting
such other business as may be properly and ap-
propriately presented to said Convention.

Resolved, That the several newspapers in the
State friendly to the Hero of the Mexican War,
be respectfully requested to publish the proceed-
ings of this meeting.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by
the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

GERARD ROBINSON, Chairman.
CLARK H. GREEN, Secretary.

To us the idea of any President appointing
his successor, has always been one of horror.—
We have trembled for the consequences to the
institutions of our country. But there are excep-
tions to all general rules; and thank God, al-
though President POLK has virtually nominated
ZACHARY TAYLOR his successor to the Presi-
dential chair, the people of the United States much
as they may depise the man who has placed
him in nomination, will with one accord, promp-
tly, and gratefully respond to it. All the parties
and all the politicians in the country, may com-
bine against him; Abolitionism, Fourierism and
Radicalism, may unite to cry him down; the
north may rally as it pleases upon *Wilnot pro-
priois*, and the cry of *Slaveholder* may be uttered
from every abolition press and abolition throat
in the whole Union, but will not avail. A great,
generous, and grateful people, will unite with
one accord to place him in the very seat of him
who planned his destruction; and by so doing,
they will not only do honor to themselves, but
they will once more and we trust forever, hush
the cry of disunion, and unite the north and the
south in the bonds of fellowship and fraternal
love. Honor—lasting honor—to General Tay-
lor and the Spartan band with which he fought
his way to Monterey.—N. Y. Courier.

We spent a couple of days at the
Mansion House, Boonville, recently. This
house is kept by Col. Pierce. His rooms
are handsomely furnished and his table
abounds with the best of every thing—
done up in first rate order. Any one giv-
ing him a call will not regret it.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM VERA
CRUZ.

*Surrender of the City and of the Castle of
San Juan d'Ulloa!*

From the New Orleans Evening Mercury—2d.

The United States steamer Princeton,
Capt. Frederic Engle touched at the South
West Pass on the morning of the 2d, in
82 hours from Vera Cruz. By passengers
we have the following highly important in-
telligence.

Gen. Scott having completed his en-
trenchments on the 22d ultimo, his line
nine miles in length, completely surround-
ing the city, opened his batteries, consisting
of nine mortars, four 24-pounders and two
10 inch howitzers, at about 4 o'clock on the
afternoon of that day. The city and castle
commenced firing shot and shell from the
moment our troops were discovered taking
position, and the firing between
both parties, from the time our batteries
opened, until the night of the 25th, was
heavy and uninterrupted. On the 25th in
particular, the damage done to the city was
immense. A battery of two thirty-two
pounders, from the Squadron, manned by
seamen, and commanded by officers from the
Squadron, was placed directly in the
rear of the city on the morning of 22d.
This battery told with such powerful effect
that of the twelve batteries of the enemy
surrounding the city, five were directed to
it, without having the least effect in
dampening the ardor of those who worked
it.

It was mounted by one hundred and fifty sea-
men, and commanded by five or six officers,
the party being relieved every twenty-four hours,
from the squadron, and it is admitted that no
guns in our whole line were worked with better
effect. This, however, is not the only partici-
pation of our gallant Navy in the siege. On
the evening of the 22d, what is termed the
Mosquito fleet, consisting of the steamers Spi-
rite, Capt. Tatnall; and Vixen, Capt. Sands,
and schooners Petrel, Lieut. Shaw; Bonita,
Lieut. Benham; Reeler, Lieut. Sterrett; Tam-
pico, Lieut. W. P. Griffin; and Falcon, Lieut.
Glasson, each vessel having one heavy gun and
commanded by Capt. Tatnall, moved up from
the anchorage at Sacrificios, on the afternoon
of the 22d, and took position on the extreme
right of our line, close in shore, and commenced
firing shot and shell into the city. They re-
tained this position until the morning of the
23d, when they got under way and stood within
about one quarter of a mile of the Castle, at a
point to the north of the Washerwoman shoal,
so that both Castle and City were within reach
of their guns. They remained in this position
during two or three hours, firing alternately into
the City and Castle, and notwithstanding its
close proximity to the Castle, and the continued
fire of shell and shot from that point of the
enemy's defences, and from Fort Santiago, at
the southern extremity of the city, not a life
was lost, a wound received, or one of the ves-
sels injured.

At the expiration of two or three hours, the
fleet was recalled, but during the period it was
engaged, it did much destruction to the city,
and annoyed the castle considerably by throwing
shell into it.

During the 26th, an extremely violent norther
blew, and the fire on both sides was suspended
during the whole day, and from our batteries on
the 26th, being so destructive to the city, the peo-
ple clamoured for a surrender. Morales the Gov-
ernor, having declared his intention never to sur-
render while it was possible to fire a gun, was de-
posed, and Landero elected in his stead; and on
the morning of the 27th, a flag of truce was
sent with an offer to surrender the city by itself,
to which Gen. Scott replied that he could take
both city and castle, and that he would accept
only the surrender of both. The flag of truce
returned, but during the day negotiations were
again opened by the enemy, which ultimately
resulted in the surrender of BOTH THE CITY AND
THE CASTLE!!

Without entering into the details of the
terms, it will for the present be sufficient to
state that the garrisons, numbering in all
about one thousand men, surrendered prison-
ers of war, and the city and the castle were
delivered to us on condition that they should
be protected in their present condition
until the difficulties between the two
nations are settled by a treaty of peace.—
The troops delivered up their arms, and were
permitted to retire into the interior on
condition of not serving against us again
during the war. The 29th was fixed upon
as the day upon which our army should take
possession, and on the morning of that day
Gen. Scott, with Gen. Worth and his divi-
sion, accompanied by the chief officers of the
army and a large representation from the
squadron, entered and took possession of the
enemy at the same time marching out. As
the American flag was hoisted at the plaza,
and over San Juan d'Ulloa, salutes were
fired simultaneously from the castle, the
batteries of the city and the squadron. Gen.
Scott immediately took up his headquarters
in the palace, and invested Gen. Worth
with the command of the city, as he gave at
the same time the command of the castle to
Colonel Belton, that of Fort Jago, at the
southern extremity of the city, to Major
Wright, and that of Fort Concepcion, at the
northern extremity, to Maj. Scott.

The smallness of our loss during the siege,
is wonderful; including Captains Alburis
and Vinton, of the Army, and Midshipman
Shubrick, of the Mississippi, the latter of
whom was killed while employed in the na-
val battery, in the rear of the city, our
whole loss in killed is only 17, and in wound-
ed 28. That of the enemy's garrison our
informant did not learn, but understood that
Gen. Valdez was among the killed.

The loss among the non-combatants has
unfortunately been very great. The num-
ber of women and children killed is vari-
ously stated at from 500 to 2000.

The enemy assigns as a reason for the
early capitulation, a desire to spare the
blood of non-combatants, and because they
were out of provisions, both in the City
and the Castle. Several of the inhabitants
of the city stated, after its surrender, that
there was a month's provisions there; but
however, this may be, after the terms of
capitulation had been agreed upon, General
Scott, on being informed of the scarcity
of provisions in the city, sent in four days
supplies for their relief.

Commodore Perry, during the siege, was
extremely strict in preventing any inter-
course between the foreign vessels of war
and the enemy, and Gen. Scott refused to

afford the British and French consuls an
opportunity of leaving the city when they
found the fire becoming a little too warm
for their safety, as they had refused to avail
themselves of his first notification for all for-
eign residents to leave the city.

The destruction to the city is very great.
Fully one-third of it is in ruins.

During the siege, Col. Harney with 150
dragoons and two pieces of artillery, had a
brush with 1500 of the enemy's cavalry,
and two pieces of artillery, at Maderillo, a
small town about six or eight miles south of
Vera Cruz, and repulsed the enemy. The
Mexicans had command of a bridge over a
small river, which runs through the town,
but were driven from it with a loss much
greater than was suffered by Col. Harney.
This is supposed to have been the advance of
10,000 of the enemy which are at Perote,
and which it is supposed designed coming
in the rear of our line by a circuitous route,
and creating a diversion in favor of the be-
sieged.

Gen. Scott, it was supposed, would advance
soon on the capital. General Twigs' brigade,
when the Princeton left, was under arms, pre-
pared to march to Jalapa, and Gen. Quitman's
brigade was preparing to march upon Alvara-
do, which, it was supposed, would be taken
without much difficulty, as no preparation had
been made for a land attack.

Midshipman Rogers is at Perote, but it is not
believed that it is designed to harm him; and
the general opinion is, that he would have been
liberated at Vera Cruz, were it not from the
fear that he would impart to our forces impor-
tant information in relation to the defences of
the city.

The Princeton has gone to Pensacola, where
she will remain a short time, and then proceed
to Philadelphia for repairs. She has on board
Com. Conner, and Col. Totten, Chief of the En-
gineer corps, who is the bearer of despatches
to the government from General Scott.

During the northern, on the 26th, nearly 30
merchant vessels were driven ashore at Sacrifi-
cios, and it was supposed the greater number
of them would be lost.

LATER FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

*State of the Revolution there—another American
victory—the fall of Chihuahua, Santa Anna's
progress to the Capital—Mexican reports of
their battles, &c.*

From the New Orleans Picayune of the 6th.

By the way of Vera Cruz and Tampico, we
have received a file of our papers from the
city of Mexico to the 17th of March; our pre-
vious dates thence were down to the 27th February.
The papers are occupied with the miserable
details of the two factions in the city of Mexico,
one under Gomez Farias, the Vice President;
the other under Gen. Pannay Barragan. Much blood
has been shed, but without any decisive effect.
Both parties were obstinate in their purpose—
the one of retaining power, the other of gaining
it. Accounts were sent off speedily to Santa
Anna, with details of the revolutionary attempt,
and as he fell back from the north, the comba-
tants fell off in their violence, and a kind of hol-
low truce was observed before the 17th of March.
Further mention is made of this business below.
We wish here to recur to another victory of the
American arms.

El Republicano of the 15th March, announ-
ces that the American arms have triumphed in
Chihuahua; that the city of Chihuahua, the ca-
pital of the State, has fallen. The small forces
which defended it, says the Republicano, were
routed. The same number of the paper, and the
number of the 17th, complains that the Govern-
ment does not publish the details of the fighting,
declaring that Mexican courage is not to be daunted
by such reverses. As we cannot then give the
details of the action, we may as well add the
latest news of the position and numbers of the
opposing forces. It must be borne in mind that
these accounts are Mexican.

A letter from Durango is published, dated
March 4th, which says that Gen. Gracia Conde
left Chihuahua on the 19th February, at the head
of eight hundred cavalry, to meet the American
invaders, and had arrived on the 22d at the ha-
cienda of Encinillas, which is about seventy miles
north, on the road to El Paso. From Encinillas
Conde pushed forward scouting parties, and on
the 23d February moved with his main body to the
Boguililla del Pastor, which is about eighteen
miles from Encinillas, and about eighty miles
from the hacienda of Carmen. It was supposed
that the United States troops, to the number of
nine hundred, were at Carmen by the 23d, hav-
ing just marched thither from Carrizal.

It was Conde's intention to wait at Boguililla
the attack of the Americans, and he was to be
joined there by the force of Gen. Heredia, con-
sisting of 600 infantry, 800 dragoons, and ten
pieces of artillery. The junction had not been
effected on the 23d, Gen. Heredia being then at
the hacienda of Torrejon, which is but a few
miles, (eight or ten, we judge by the maps) from
Chihuahua. Whether the junction was effected
we do not know. Conde's position is said to
have been excellently chosen, but we find it
stated that he had thrown up redoubts, and block-
ed up the roads, in order to hold the Americans
in check, and favor a retreat in case he were
beaten. We cannot but infer, from the manner
in which the Republicano introduces the subject,
that Chihuahua did not fall till after a battle glo-
rious to the American arms.

American traders had previously introduced
large quantities of goods into Chihuahua. A let-
ter dated thence the 21st of February, says that
forty-six wagon loads of linen goods had lately
arrived, and were in the course of distribution
for the interior. The trade was partially conceal-
ed under the names of foreign residents.

The Republicano of the 17th of March, re-
ports that Indians of New Mexico, [Los Chis-
mayos] to the number of 3000, have risen
against the Americans, and joined the Pueblos
previously in insurrection.

We do not find El Republicano making very
great ado about the victory of Santa Anna at Bu-
ena Vista. It republishes what El Soldado de
la Patria says on the subject, but without com-
ment. All Santa Anna's excuses in various let-
ters, general orders, &c. are given, but there is
no attempt at glorification. The editor regrets
that the destitution of provision prevented San-
ta Anna from following up the advantages ob-
tained by him, but nowhere that we have seen,
pretends to claim a decided victory.

Santa Anna held a council of war on the 25th
February, at Agua Nueva, and they unanimously
advised a retreat to San Luis. Santa Anna
was of the same opinion, and ordered the re-
treat accordingly. The proceedings of the
council of war are given at length in Santa An-
na's despatch founded thereon.

He announces that he has left 3,000 cavalry
behind him to hold Gen. Taylor in check, though
according to Santa Anna, Gen. T. has been so
cut up that all American designs in that direc-
tion are completely frustrated.

Our readers will be interested in Santa An-

na's movements. He was at Cordoba when he
heard of the revolutionary attempt in the city
of Mexico. He wrote thence on the 3d March,
avowing his opposition to the attempt, and then
pushed on to Matamoros. He wrote thence on
the 6th ult. to the Secretary of War, announc-
ing that he would march on the capital with a
large division of his forces, and put down the
revolution.

Another letter of the same date, to Gomez
Farias, is full of kindness for him, and venge-
ance upon the traitors. One passage amused
us: "With reason, Taylor remarked at Saltillo,
three weeks since, 'I do not fear Santa Anna;
there will be a revolution in Mexico very soon,
and he will be deposed.'"

The entrance of Santa Anna into San Luis
Potosi on the 8th ult. was a triumphal one. All
classes went out to meet him two or three miles
on the road. At night he was serenaded, and
the town illuminated.

The following day he wrote a despatch to the
Secretary of War, announcing that two brig-
ades of infantry, composed of 4000 men, with
their corresponding batteries, were on their
march to San Luis, and they were to be follow-
ed by two others of all arms, to the aid of the
supreme powers of the nation traitorously attack-
ed. This letter would lead one to suppose con-
clusively, that he intended to put down the at-
tempt against Gomez Farias' administration.
He denounces in unqualified terms the attempt
at a revolution at such a time.

But the day after, March 10th, he wrote
two other letters to Mexico—one to Gen. Bara-
gan, the head of the revolutionary party, the
other to Gomez Farias. In these his tone is
altered. He denounces civil dissensions, but is
considerate in seeking terms of courtesy to-
wards Baragan and Farias. He conjures them
to desist from further hostilities in the capital,
and announces his purpose of proceeding thither
immediately. He tells Baragan not to fear
for himself or others compromised by the re-
volutionary attempt; that he has but one desire
to unite all Mexicans, &c. &c. The letter to
Gomez Farias is of such political importance
that we make a hasty translation of it.

LIBERATING ARMY &c. &c. March 10.

EXCELLENT SIR—Unable to remain indiffer-
ent to the evils which the heroic capital is suf-
fering, the victim of civil war and all the ca-
lamities consequent upon it, and to the tran-
scendent evils which are thence extended to all
the Republic, I have determined, listening to
the voice of my conscience and the exigencies
of the nation, to submit to the sacrifice of pro-
ceeding to the capital to assume the reins of
government, with which I have been entrusted
by my fellow-citizens.

I communicate this for your intelligence,
praying you that until I present myself in the
capital, which will be very soon, for I shall
proceed thither by forced journeys, you would
give directions to suspend hostilities of every
kind in obedience to the voice of reason and
humanity which is impiously outraged by the
shedding of Mexican blood, which ought only
to flow on the fields of battle,